DRILLED SHAFT CONSTRUCTION METHODS, EQUIPMENT, & MATERIALS

TOM A. ARMOUR, P.E.

WSDOT ONE-DAY DRILLED SHAFT DESIGN WORKSHOP

MARCH 26, 2004



CONSTRUCTION METHODS





General Drilled Shaft Construction Methods



- 1. "Dry" Method
- 2. "Wet" Method

3. Casing Method



Dry Method



- Used when boreholes will stand open
- Visual inspection of borehole
- Faster and less expensive than other methods



Wet Method



- Used if caving or water-bearing soils are present near base elevation
- Direct, visual inspection not possible
- Contractor skill is essential

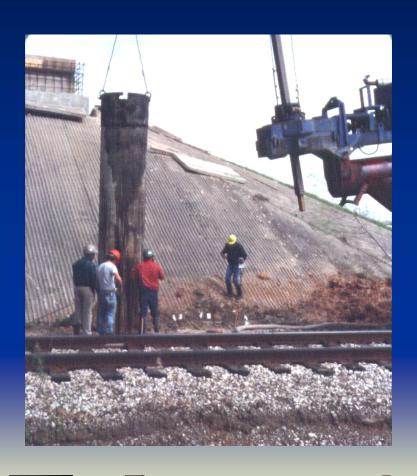


FUNCTIONS OF SLURRY

- Maintain stability of the excavation
- Prevent suspended particles from settling to the bottom
- Allow clean displacement by concrete
- Allow easy pumping



Casing Method



- Near-surface soils may cave / deep soils or rock are stable and dry
- Otherwise, full-depth casing (or wet method) is considered

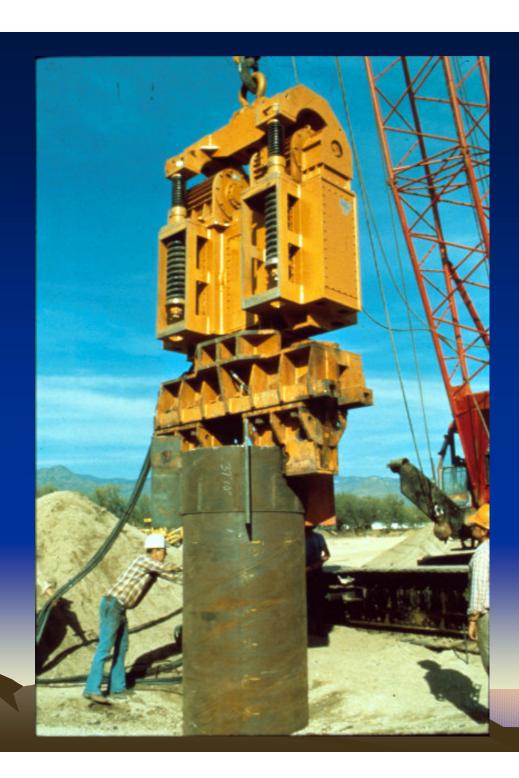


Full-Depth Casing Alternates

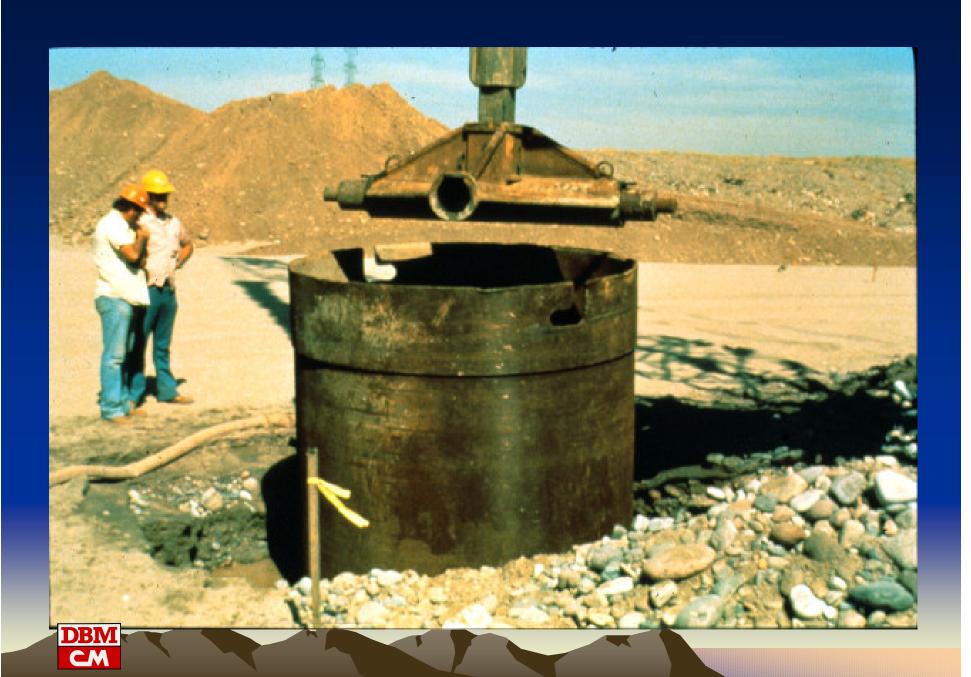


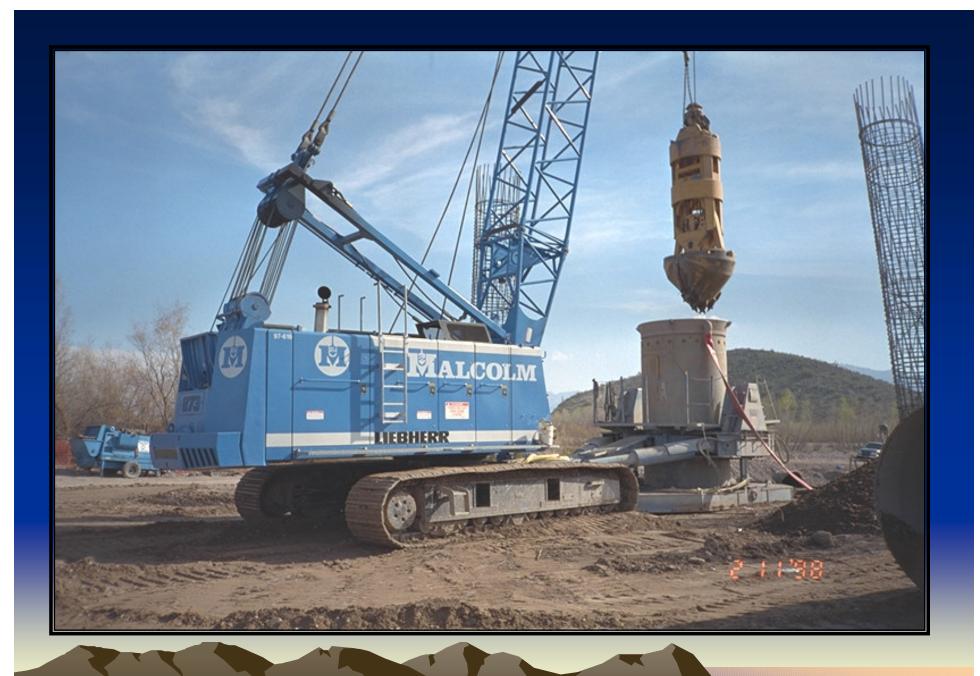
- Duplex Drilling
- Casing Vibration
- Casing Telescoping
- Casing Oscillation
- Casing Rotation





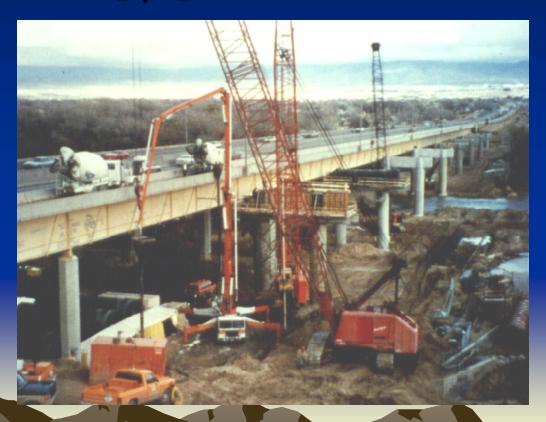
DBM CM







CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT





Basic elements of a drilled shaft rig



Power Source (diesel engine)

Rotary Table

Kelly Bar

Drilling Tool

DBMI CM











Drilling Tools

 Choice of tools may be more important than choice of rigs





Single-Helix Soil Auger

Soil Teeth (Blunt / Wide)

Guide Shaft ("Stinger")

Double-Helix Soil Auger





Drilling Bucket



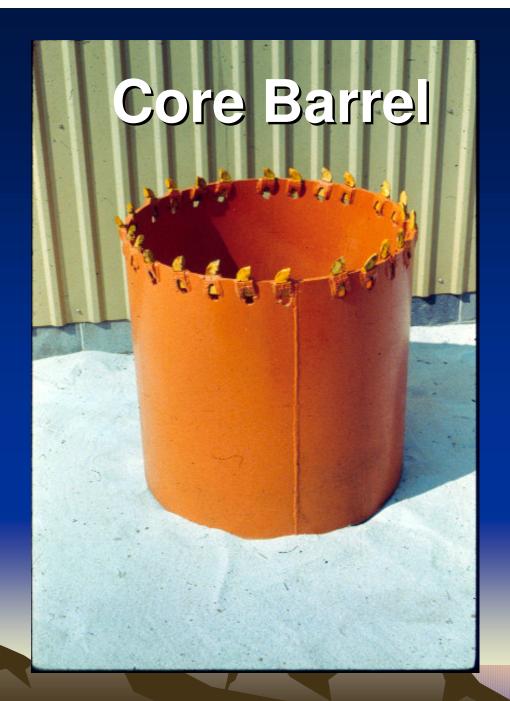




Rock Auger

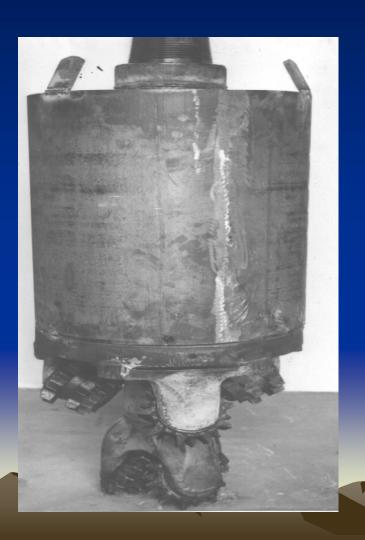
Tapered Geometry

Conical Carbide Teeth





Other Options in Hard Rock







Boulder "Getter Outer"

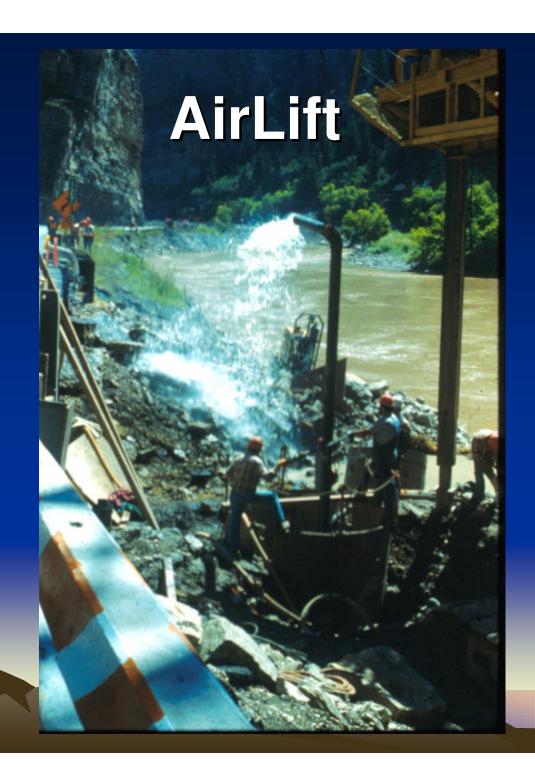




DBMI CM







CM DBM

STEEL & CONCRETE PLACEMENT









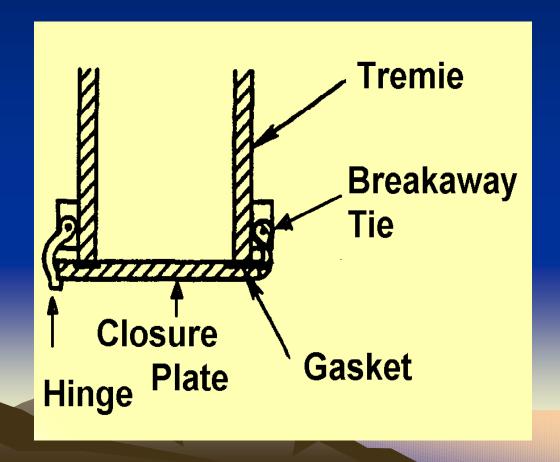
DBMI CM

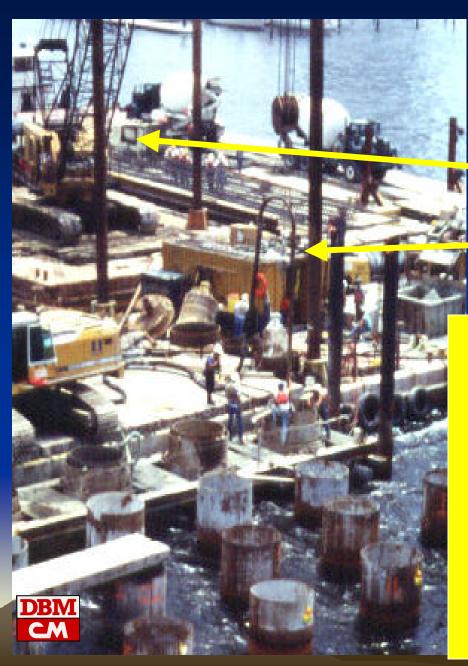


Concrete Placement by Free Fall



Gravity Tremie Placement





Pump Line Placement

Pump
Pump Line



THANK YOU!!!

WSDOT ONE-DAY DRILLED SHAFT DESIGN WORKSHOP

MARCH 26, 2004

